PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

CHAPTER XI--PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

793. The year marked further progress in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1950, there were 15,031 (10,962) public institutions with a total enrolment of 9,27,266 (7,80,188) pupils.

The following statement shows the different classes of recognised institutions, with their strength as on 31st March 1950 :—

	Kind of institution	*Number*	*Strength*
1	Central Government ...	2	324
2	Government	9,343	7,19,482
3	District Board	16	1,048
4	Municipal	69	19,830
5	Aided	5,565	1,83,574
6	Unaided	36	2,995
	Total ...	15,031	9,27,266

794. Besides these, there were 208 (369) village indigenous schools with a strength of 4,208 (6,568) pupils. These schools are decreasing in number year by year.

795. The increase in the number of institutions under " 5 Aided " in the above statement was due to the inclusion of 3,784 literacy classes of the Mysore Adult Education Council which were not hitherto treated as schools.

796. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total estimated population of school-going age of 21,62,096 was 42·89. (60·51 for boys and 24·69 for girls). On an average, there was one school for an area of 1·93 (2·60) square miles and for every 530 (646) persons.

High Schools.

797. The number of High Schools increased from 166 to 189 and their total strength from 51,261 to 56,895. The District Boards in the State have opened 8 more High Schools under their management.

798. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1950 were sanctioned for affording greater educational facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

799. The number of Middle Schools increased from 701 with 1,13,951 pupils to 707 with an enrolment of 1,24,967 pupils. Additional middle schools were sanctioned to meet the increased demand for middle school education.

New Type Middle Schools.

800. The scheme of conversion of Upper Primary Schools into Middle Schools of the New Type with a view to providing middle school education in rural parts, was almost complete. The number of new type middle Schools in the State was 533 with a total strength of 89,718 pupils, of whom 32,658 pupils were in Middle School classes, while 57,060 pupils were in primary classes of the new type Middle Schools.

801. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Sl. No.	Grades of Institutions	Number			Percentage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Colleges including Central Government Institutions.	13,295	1,828	15,125	1·99	0·71	1·63
2	Oriental Colleges ...	633	22	655	0·10	0·01	0·07
3	High Schools ...	45,241	11,654	56,895	6·77	4·50	6·14
4	Middle Schools ...	98,019	26,948	1,24,967	14·67	10·40	13·48
5	Primary Schools (including new type Middle Schools).	4,28,311	2,14,727	6,43,038	64·08	82·94	69·35
6	Special Schools ...	82,859	3,729	86,588	12·39	1·44	9·33
	Total ...	6,68,358	2,58,908	9,27,266	100·00	100·00	100·00

802. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 7,54,040 or 81·3 (74·7) per cent of the number on rolls.

Primary Education.

803. During the year 400 new Primary Schools were ordered to be started at a cost of Rs. 2,20,416 per annum recurring and Rs. 50,000 non-recurring. The number of Primary Schools in the State increased from 9,766 with 7,87,539 pupils including 1,92,083 girls to 10,014 schools with a total strength of 6,34,181 pupils inclusive of 2,11,689 girls.

Adult Education.

804. The control of the Adult Night Schools was transferred from the Department to the Mysore State Adult Education Council and as such they were not treated as separate schools but as literacy classes of Mysore State Adult Education Council. The Mysore State Adult

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Education Council conducted 3,793 (4,055) literacy classes including 259 (475) classes for women. The total number of persons under instruction was 76,959 (84,328). The number of persons made literate was 34,175 (34,022).

805. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year was 68 (99) thus bringing the total to 1,966 (1,898).

806. The annual grant sanctioned to the Adult Education Council was Rs. 5 lakhs.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

807. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students decreased from 454 to 449, but their strength increased from 18,025 to 18,612, of whom 8,794 were boys and 3,555 girls. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closure of private schools.

Muslim Education.

808. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,194 to 1,216 and the enrolment from 68,522 to 73,146. Altogether there were 56,078 boys and 36,832 girls of Muslim community under instruction.

Education for women.

809. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 743 to 1,004 and their enrolment from 90,368 pupils to 1,00,106 pupils inclusive of 3,939 boys. In addition, 1,62,741 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,58,908 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,30,932 girls in the previous year.

Results.

810. The results of the S.S.L.C., Middle Schools and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Kind of Examination.*	*Examined.*	*Girls Passed*	*Percentage.*
1	S.S.L.C. ...	2,003	1,423	71·04
2	Middle Schools ...	4,928	2,400	48·70
3	Upper Primary ...	670	310	46·27

Scholarships

811. During the year, liberal amounts, as detailed below, were made available for the award of scholarships.—

		Rs.
1	Backward Class students ...	1,65,956
2	Muslims	5,710
3	Depressed Classes ...	75,750
4	General	31,000
5	Merit	1,080
6	Special	1,500

		Rs.
7	Sanskrit education	12,561
8	Military	10,545
9	Girls	30,700
10	Malnad scholarships	1,500
	and other scholarships ...	9,200

812. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was also provided as an additional allotment for depressed class and backward class scholarships. A sum of Rs. 2,53,350 was also provided for foreign scholarships.

Free studentships.

813. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 2,834 in High Schools, 3,330 in Middle Schools, while 595 were awarded other kinds of scholarships. In addition, 7,517 pupils inclusive of those in receipt of scholarships in High Schools enjoyed full fee concession either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities.

814. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Sl. No.	Examination	Number		Percentage
		Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C. Examination ...	13,928	8,431	60·53
2	Middle School Examination ...	33,504	19,010	56·74
3	Upper Primary Examination...	3,311	1,427	43·09
4	Teachers' Certificate ...	385	382	99·22

Boy Scouts.

815. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 15th January 1950 was 44,495 (42,994).

Medical Inspections.

816. Medical Inspection was in force in all the Government schools in the Cities of Bangalore and in 95 mofussil centres, in 17 Girls' High Schools and for girls studying in boys' schools. Thirty to 40 per cent of the children suffered from malnutrition.

Finance.

817. The total expenditure on public instruction excluding that on University Education amounted to Rs. 2,11,20,050 as against Rs. 2,78,87,411 including the University. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,65,290 was spent on institutions managed by Central Government, Rs. 1,19,56,122 (Rs. 1,78,28,945) on institutions managed by State Government, Rs. 55,546 (Rs. 69,224) on institutions managed by District Boards, Rs. 10,13,010 (Rs. 10,70,681) on institutions managed by Municipalities, Rs. 24,50,720

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(Rs 28,62,903) on aided institutions. Rs. 69,582 (Rs, 38,995) on unaided but recognised institutions, Rs. 85,280 on unrecognised institutions, Rs. 8,01,103 (Rs. 7,75,040) on buildings, Rs. 4,72,402 (Rs. 5,47,275)on furniture and equipment and Rs. 30,68,519 (Rs. 46,94,348) on other miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,65,10,270.

818. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 2-7-0. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-14-7 or 78·17 per cent was met from State Funds.

819. A provision of Rs. 75,000 for mid-day lunch to the pupils of primary schools and another provision of Rs. 35,000 for Aigh and Middle Schools were made during the year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

820. The number of students studying in the Colleges of the University were :—

	University College	Affiliated Colleges	Total
Degree Colleges	5,544	680	6,224
Inter Colleges	3,742	1,731	5,473
Professional Colleges	2,147	1,273	3,370

821. Of the 3,749 candidates that appeared for September Examination, 284 were lady candidates and for the March-April Examination, there were 1,031 lady candidates out of a total of 9,802 candidates.

822. With the opening of new colleges, the number of candidates that appeared for the March-April Examination was 9,802 (8,654).

Legislation.

823. During the year, some of the existing ordinances were amended, and some others were added. The most important among the changes in the laws of the University effected during the year were :—

1. Inclusion of Latin among the optional subjects for the B.A. Degree.
2. Introduction of compartmental system for the B. Com Degree.
3. Amendment of ordinances relating to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.